135. Locust Grove

561 Blankenbaker Lane

Locust Grove was built ca.1790 by Maj. William Croghan and his wife Lucy Clark Croghan, a sister of Gen. George Rogers Clark, founder of the City of Louisville. Clark moved in with his sister in 1809 and lived there until his death in 1818. Locust Grove was purchased by Jefferson County and the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1961 and returned to the appearance it is thought to have had during Clark's residency. This National Historic Landmark remains in county ownership and is operated as a museum.

136. J.J. Gaffney House

4525 Upper River Road

Architect James J. Gaffney designed this house on River Road with an eclectic mix of Arts and Crafts, the Prairie Style and Mayan motifs. The house was built between 1910 and 1927 as Gaffney's weekend residence. Among the buildings designed by Gaffney is St. James Church at Bardstown Road and Eastern Parkway.

137. Glenview

Upper River Road at Glenview Avenue

This community, incorporated in 1893, is an enclave of turn-of-the-century estates. Part of an earlier, private summer club grounds — and even earlier, an 18th-century farm estate — Glenview embodies the desire to live in pastoral surroundings convenient to the benefits of the city, provided in part by the Interurban Railroad whose depot is now used as the Glenview Post Office.

138. Rogers Clark Ballard Memorial School / Chance School

4200 Lime Kiln Lane

The land for the school was donated in 1910 by Mr. and Mrs. S. Thruston Ballard in honor of their deceased son. Parents in the Glenview community raised funds matched by the school board for building construction. Architect John Bacon Hutchings donated his design for the school building. The rustic stone school building, built in 1914, is placed on a wooded hillside, and is designed in the Arts and Crafts style.

139. Harrods Creek

Little Goose Creek, Ohio River, U.S. 42

The community of Harrods Creek developed around the port of the same name, on the established transportation routes of Harrods Creek, Upper River Road and Wolf Pen Branch Road. Mills, distilleries and farms were operated in the area. This area became popular with the affluent of Louisville as sites for summer retreats, and later permanent homes beginning in the 1870s. This movement to the country was facilitated by the extension of the Interurban Railroad to this part of the county at the turn of the century.

140. Nitta Yuma

Wolf Pen Branch Road

This community was begun in 1890 by George Garvin Brown, founder of Brown-Forman Corporation, William Frederick Booker and Charles Peaslee, when they purchased 100 acres for summer houses from the James Todd estate. The community was unusual in that it was organized as the Nitta Yuma Company, an organization run by elected officers. The members paid for the joint upkeep of the garden, orchards, a vineyard, the roads, and other amenities.

141. Merriwether House

6412 Upper River Road

This house serves as a well-preserved illustration of the settlement by African-Americans in the rural community of Harrods Creek in the last quarter of the 19th century. The house, built in about 1898 by Harry Hall Merriwether, is in its third generation of ownership by the Merriwether family. This property is one of only two farms owned by African-Americans in the Harrods Creek area.

142. Harrods Creek Bridge

Upper River Road near Wolf Pen Branch Road at Harrods Creek

This one-lane stone bridge crosses Harrods Creek on River Road. The bridge was built as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. It serves as a quaint reminder of the slow-paced pastoral life of the farms in the Harrods Creek community.